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Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 40 2 p.m. 49
Humidity 43 22

January 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 86 67

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.19.

7557 日六十月五

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917.

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\$3. PR ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Reply to the Allies.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter is informed that the Greek Government has handed to the Allies a statement pointing out the difficulties of complying with certain of the latter's demands.

A reply to the statement is being drawn up in Rome.

THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

A Fruitful Russian Offensive.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.

As a result of the Russo-Rumanian retreat from Braila the enemy has reached the Lower Sereth, and holds the south bank for nearly twenty miles from the confluence of the Danube.

It was above this point that the Russians made what the German communiques describe as a great relief offensive on a fifteen miles front, pushing back the enemy line nearly ten miles from the Sereth.

The Austro-German attack down the Moldavian valleys continues. The progress here of General Gork's troops in the Susita Valley, twenty-five miles north of the western end of the Sereth lines, reached Bacous, half-way down the mountain slopes to the Sereth.

EAST OR WEST?

Where Should the Pressure be Applied?

January 8, 3.55 p.m.

The conclusion of the Allied conference at Rome coincides with the revival of the controversy between the so-called Eastern and Western schools.

The view that Allied action in the east ought to be restricted at present to heading and breaking the German power in the West, where the main enemy forces are concentrated, is strongly supported, but on the other hand, it is maintained that it is a vitally important now, as ever, to sever the connection between the Central Powers and Turkey.

There is much speculation, especially in Paris, whether any decision was reached on this question in Rome.

Allied Evacuation from Macedonia Urged.

January 8, 2.30 p.m.

The Daily Mail opines that the Allies' occupation of Macedonia, and contends that while it may be desirable to hold Salonica itself, anything beyond that is doubtful.

It points out the danger of a treacherous Greek attack; that the expedition is absorbing an enormous tonnage, and making serious demands on the Navy.

It declares that Anglo-French military opinion is strongly opposed to the expedition and advocates a concentration in the West.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Allies' Reply to America.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter announces that comments on the draft reply to President Wilson has been received from various Allied Governments.

The reply will not be despatched to Washington for several days.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

Joint Allied Action Urged.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.

Lecturing in London, Mr. Wile, formerly Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, declared that Germans had filled many appointments in the Chinese Customs vacated by Britons who had enlisted. German capital was flowing freely into China in order to obtain concessions, while Germans had acquired many newspapers in China. He urged immediate joint Allied action on these points.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Allie (British), Elder Fama (Norwegian) and the Noesberg, Eore and Viking (Danish).

MOTOR CAR IMPORTS.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.

The Times shipping correspondent draws attention to the use of British tonnage to convey motor cars, and urges that all parts of the Empire ought to consider whether imports of motor cars are essential in war time.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE "TIMES" ON PEACE.

January 8, 2.30 a.m.

The "Times" is an editorial says that, after the Kaiser's army order, peace talk is simply silly. The only way to peace is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. It is all-important steadily to increase our superiority on the Western front, and not to run risks by dissipating our efforts.

THE HUN WAXES HUNGRIER.

January 8, 9.10 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam German newspapers testify to the growing scarcity in Germany. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Germany is now practically self-dependent for milk and butter, while cheese has disappeared.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that further restrictions in potatoes to three pounds weekly will be necessary. The municipality of Essen has protested against this.

At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality the policy of Dr. von Batocki was denounced, his critics including the Burgomaster, Herr Wernuth, who dwelt on the scarcity of milk and potatoes. The Council passed a resolution, urging the Government to secure a more equitable distribution of food, and one favouring the country districts less.

The Bavarian Ministry has ordered hotel-keepers to cease feeding foreigners.

The "New York Times" declares that the reason for the German Peace Note is apprehension lest starvation result from the British blockade.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Difficulties in Maintaining Relations with U.S.

The Deutsche Wirtschafts Zeitung, the official organ of the German-American Economic Association, publishes a report of the third business year of the society. In reviewing the past, the report says, account must be taken of the extraordinary obstacles presented by the continuance of the war to commerce between Germany and the United States. England's disregard of all written and unwritten rules of international law has introduced a state of anarchy into international trade relations, which no one before the war would have supposed even theoretically possible. German firms trading with America have remained for months without news of their business friends there. Robbery of the post has become a daily institution, the possibility of trade has been reduced to a minimum and only a small part of the former exchange of goods between the two mighty nations can be maintained.

In these conditions the German-American Economic Association naturally had to suffer. Its efforts were directed chiefly towards the support of its members by the removal (so far as possible) of the difficulties. "Until after the war we cannot, unfortunately, publish details of our success in this direction."

Propaganda in United States.

In addition, the Association has exerted itself to secure for its members information of all such matters as affect the present trade with America, or may pave the way to a renewal of economic relations with that country after the war. The report refers to the circulars, which have been sent regularly to the members. These circulars have dealt with the issue of permits for goods to be dispatched to the United States, the maintenance of postal relations, and, in particular, the regulation of telegraphic communication, the question of Customs, the adjustment of claims in enemy countries, the transmission of confidential intelligence for the benefit of German interests, information as to the English Black List, the dispatch of important documents to the United States,

the order relating to wireless telegrams, the forwarding of telegrams, the provision of facilities for interchange of news, and various other matters of a confidential nature.

The association has been making preparations for reconstruction after the conclusion of peace. In particular great attention and energy will be devoted to the New York organization. Meanwhile every effort must be made to unite all groups interested in German commercial relations with the United States, "so as to be in a position, when the time comes, without financial hindrance, to realise our projects by well-planned and energetic action."

Hamburg Desire for Peace.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in discussing the idea of an International League of Peace, gives way to a characteristic outburst. After pointing out the "hysterical nervousness" of the Entente countries at any mention of the possibility of peace and proving to its own satisfaction that England is the one country of them all which really has no wish for any cessation of hostilities until its own particular objects have been secured, it concludes as follows:—

"The recent speeches of Lord Grey and others are only indicative of a bad conscience and are evidence, were evidence necessary, of the mendacity of England. All this vain repetition of the old lies that we are responsible for the war neither strengthens the position of England nor cloaks her real aims. It would be frivolous were we in Germany to give ear to the allurement of British statesmen advocating a league of peace."

England believes that because she has most money her endurance in war will surpass ours. She deceives herself. And neutrals deceive themselves who allow English to throw sand in their eyes with regard to her real reasons for prolonging the war.

"Our sincerest wish is also to see a world in which all nations are assured of peace and of their economic development within the corners of international guarantees. We are prepared to work at this problem, and are ready to begin work to-day. But the speeches of British Ministers show clearly who is not prepared to engage in the work. All this anxiety of the Entente lest a neutral Power should propose peace, mediation, or should even investigate the preliminary of peace, is significant enough. If England really wants peace let her be honorable enough to end the war. This desire England does not possess, and all its pacifist allurement are lies."

"In the righteous sense of the German nation there is a thousand times more pacifism in the best sense of the term than in all the twaddle with which England endeavours to dupe and seduce the world."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

Allies Agree on All Points.

January 8, 12.20 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the conference of the Allies again recorded their complete agreement on the various questions discussed, and it was decided to carry out a still closer co-ordination of efforts.

"Definite and Complete Victory."

January 8, 8.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that Signor Boselli entertained the Conference delegates at luncheon. Toasting "The Allies," he prophesied a definite and complete victory, which would result from their closely concerted action and determination.

M. Briand, replying, associated himself with Signor Boselli's prophecy.

The crowd outside gave an ovation to the departing delegates, especially to Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand and General Cadorna. The latter's motor car was compelled to proceed at walking pace in the streets, which were packed by a continuously cheering populace.

The "Giornale d'Italia" emphasises the importance of the phrase "definite and complete victory" which, it says, Signor Boselli and M. Briand repeated, in order to show to the world the meaning of the conference.

All the delegates expressed satisfaction at the complete success of the conference, whose decisions will be translated into decisive action, which it is believed will pave the way to victorious issues.

The discussions were characterised by absolute frankness, unselfishness, harmony and iron determination.

GERMAN "TERROR" POSTERS.

Mr. Ian Malcolm's Collection.

A collection of German "terror" posters made by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., was recently exhibited in the new tea-rooms of the House of Commons.

The series begins by an undated poster issued very early in the war by von Emmich, General Commandant-in-Chief of the Army of the Meuse. Belgian neutrality has been violated by certain French officers who, in disguise, and a motor-car, traversed Belgian territory in order to get into Germany! Let the brave Belgians remember Waterloo, where the Prussians freed them from French tyranny, and—grant free passage to the German armies. We know that that free passage was refused; and at what a cost!

On August 22, 1914, von Balow announced by placard to Liege that the town of Andenne has treacherously attacked the Germans;—Andenne has been reduced to cinders and 110 of her inhabitants shot; "Fusilles" how well one gets to know that word, and "impitoyablement punis"—"pitilessly punished"—before one has run through half Mr. Malcolm's "affiches!"

Here is another German. Von Fasbender, General-in-Chief, demands of Laneville 650,000. If Laneville will not pay up there will be a house-to-house requisition; and "Toute réclamation sera considérée comme nulle et non avenue"—"appeals and protest simply will not exist. A week later hungry von Fasbender wants a most of supplies; cigars come first, 100,000 of them, and the long list closes with a vast quantity of fat. And Laneville will kindly see to it that the goods are "of the first quality."

There is a grimmer note about General Commandant-in-Chief (Continued on next Column.)

Kaiser's little advertisement of August 27, 1914. As you look—rain words only catch the eye: "Sont immédiatement fusillés; seront tenus responsables; seront brulés—will be shot; will be 'held responsible' (we know what that means); will be burned. Just so, too, von Molke, Chief of State-Major-General of the Armée Allemande, about "shoot and burn" at Eprenay, whose civilian authorities are to be "held responsible"; and on September 5, 1914, the Council of Eprenay is forced to make a poster of the proceedings of the special session (under M. Maurice Pol Roger, Mayor, and with M. Chandon among its members) in which it considered the German demand for 176,550 francs and a mass of supplies.

As we go on, the story gets worse and worse. Here you are to be shot for leaving your house or digging potatoes; at Lille four people have been already shot for hiding an English airman; Brussels is informed on October 5, 1914, by its Governor, von der Goltz, that all places near which railways or telegraph lines have been damaged will, "whether guilty or not," be "pitilessly punished" and their hostages shot.

Hostages, too, have been taken at Reims, and the General Commandant-in-Chief advises that he is going to have them shot at the least sign of disorder. But that was the last chance the General Commandant-in-Chief had of shouting threats at Reims. His poster is dated September 12, 1914. The battle of the Marne had been fought, and his time in Reims was up.

It is good to meet anything that will raise the ghost of a smile, like that Reims poster, or the warning issued to Belgians not to attempt to get away into the English lines, because the English troops are dying in thousands of choirs. For now we are coming to the worst and cruellest of all these "affiches," whose black ink should surely have been printed upon grounds of blood-red instead of innocent green, yellow, or white.

Leaving chronological order for a moment, let us look at Lille in April of this year. The Commandant informs the citizens of Lille that the action of the English makes the feeding of the population more and more difficult. Therefore, volunteers for agricultural work having been asked for in vain, forced. The inhabitants will be "evacuated" by order and set to work far behind the German lines in the conquered districts of France, where they

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Vice Admiral Warrender.

London, Received Jan. 8.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Sir George J. S. Warrender.

[Deceased has commanded the 2nd Battle Squadron since 1912. He entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in 1873, was promoted to Commander twenty years later and was made Captain six years after. He was present with the Naval Brigade, in the Zulu War in 1879 and at the battle of Ginghulovo, for which he received a medal and clasp. In 1907-9 he was Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1908 and Vice-Admiral in 1913, and saw service in the present war.]

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Musical Lecture.

Quite a large audience attended at the Helena May Institute last evening to hear a lecture given by Mr. Danman Fuller on "Musical Appreciation." This is the first of a series which will be given on Monday evenings, the proceeds to go to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The lecture was a very interesting one, and the illustrations and explanations were really educational. As a result of the lecture, about \$80 was realised, and, though this is a good start, the succeeding results will doubtless be better when more people understand that the lectures are open to all classes.

will be employed on civil, not military, tasks.

It sounds fairly mild; but in the same month the Eupen-Kommandatur strikes a different note. In an hour and a half all the inhabitants of Lille except children under 14 and their mothers and old folks over 70 are to be ready in front of their houses (they may wait in the passages if it is wet), each with his little allowance of luggage ready and precisely labelled. And then they are to be transported. Where to? The poster does not say; but it does say that anyone trying to evade the order will be "pitilessly punished."

We know what lies behind that degrading order; and glow all the more fervently at another poster—not of German origin—which cries aloud to the inhabitants of Lille: "You are within your rights and duties to refuse to do military labour. The Hague Convention supports you. 'Courage et confiance toujours!'"

Meanwhile, away in Brussels, a certain deed had been accomplished which will preserve a certain name for the loathing of all history. Here it is in black and white. On October 12, 1915, von Bissing, Governor of the City of Brussels, announces that the Tribunal of the Imperial German War Council sitting at Brussels has passed the following sentences:—
To death: Edith Cavell, Infirmitaria a Bruxelles; Philippe Baucq, Architecte a Bruxelles, and four others for "trahison organisée"; to 15 years of hard labour; four others, one of them a woman.

And a little lower we read:—
"In the case of Cavell and Baucq, the sentences have already been carried out."

NOTICES.

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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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Oil Drilling, Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Carried for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every room; prompt connection maintained by air line to Central. Moderate tariff and excellent cuisine. Roof garden and social room. European dinner meets Eastern. P. O'NEILL, Manager.

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A first-class dining room with selections from 12.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
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2 and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.
Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms. Splendid view of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal supervision of the Proprietress.
For Terms apply—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.
Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "THE HOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric light and Fan. Private and Public Bar and Billiard. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to the Manager.

Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for each week. Price one Dollar each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any meal, or a la Carte up to 10 p.m.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 6 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.
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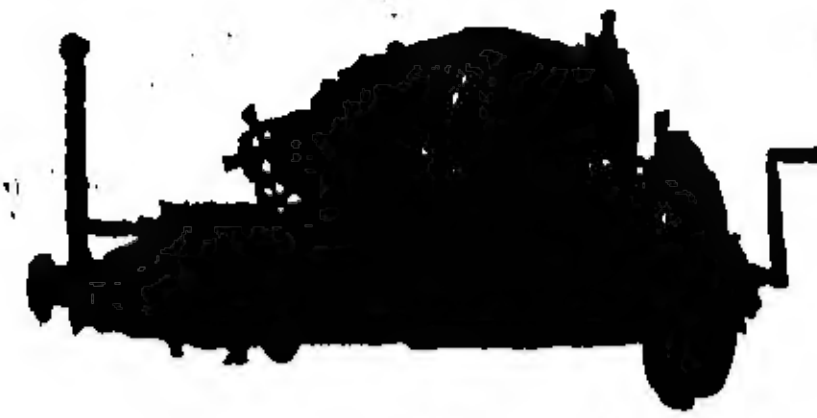
15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

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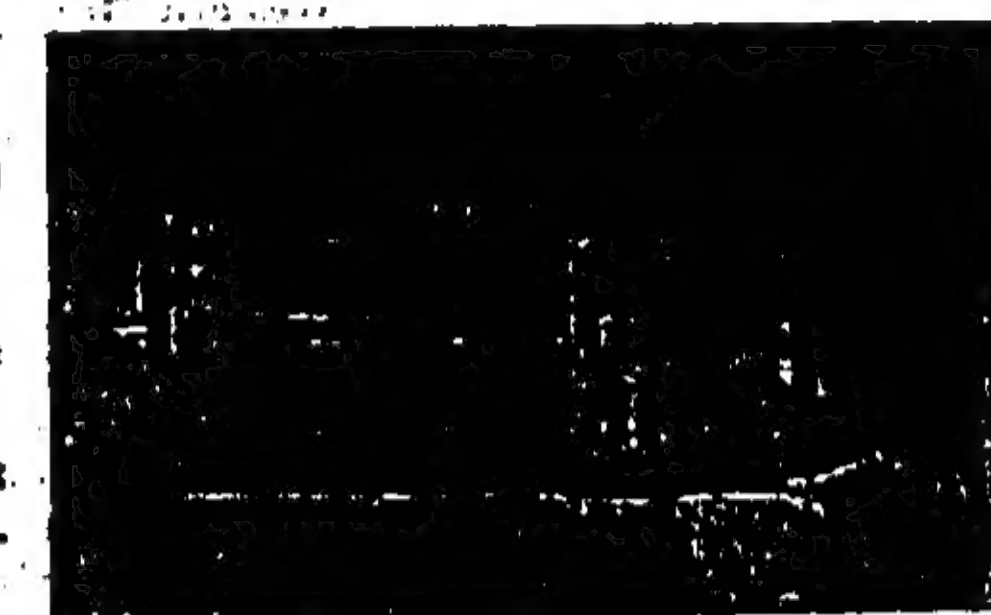
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BEST four-cycle motor on the market for running on PETROLEUM.



Economical working. Accessibility to all working parts. Swedish make.

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AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstituting the worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it. Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Filipinos and U. S.
Honolulu, January 2.—Filipinos are not eligible for citizenship of the United States, according to a decision which has been given down by Judge Vaughan, and the announcement has raised a question locally considered of much importance. Judge Vaughan in his decision states that Filipinos can neither be classified as white nor black. The decision immediately affects 750 Filipinos here, who have declared their intention to take out American citizenship papers, and have enlisted in the militia. Governor Pinkham will probably take some action, and it is already certain that the Filipinos will appeal against the decision.

An Interesting Discovery.
Mr. E. O. Sanders, general manager of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) Carliole Scheme of State Control, states in a report just issued that in one of the Carliole hotels the Board found a great quantity of richly carved old oak. It originally formed part of the adornment of St. Mary's Church when that church was part of Carliole Cathedral, and includes the Communion table at which Sir Walter Scott and his bride knelt at their marriage. This old oak will now be handed over by the Control Board free to the Dean and Chapter of Carliole on the understanding that it is placed again in the Cathedral.

The Kaiser's Prayer for Victory.
Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—On the occasion of Herz von Bethmann Hollweg's 60th birthday the Kaiser sent him a telegram of congratulation, which concluded with the following words:—"May God give you in this new year health and strength for further labours in the service of your King and dear Vaterland, and give you and us all at last a victorious conclusion to these stormy fighting times."—The Kaiser gave the Chancellor a beautiful vase. All the members of the Imperial Family, including the Crown Prince, called at the Chancellor's palace.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Drastic Railway Changes at Home.
A Home paper understands that the steps which the railway companies are contemplating with a view to securing the reduction in railway travelling which Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons on Monday was urgently necessary include:—The withdrawal of any remaining cheap tickets. An increase of 50 per cent. in passenger fares in some cases. Further restrictions in restaurant and sleeping car services. Abolition of roof trains. Greater restriction of luggage.—The companies will also revise the goods traffic services and, as already announced, the Army Council intend to withdraw soldiers' week-end leave.

A German Fabrication About the Newcastle.
London, Dec. 5.—The news from Berlin received by the Wireless Press on Wednesday through the wireless stations of the German Government contained the following:—"It is reported from Rotterdam that the English cruiser Newcastle struck a mine in the North Sea on November 15, and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth while trying to reach her home port. The Newcastle at the time of the disaster was accompanied by two other cruisers, Of the crew of the Newcastle, 27 men are dead and 45 wounded. The total losses of the English Navy, including this loss, as far as can be ascertained, have reached 121 ships, with a tonnage of 587,000, not counting the auxiliary cruisers and auxiliary ships.—The Secretary of the Admiralty last evening issued the following reply to the German assertion:—"With reference to the statement in German wireless issued to-day (29th) that the British cruiser Newcastle struck a mine on November 15 and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, and that 27 of her crew are dead and 45 wounded, none of U.M. ships was mined or sunk during the week November 12 to November 18 in the North Sea. The whole story, with its circumstantial details, is a fabrication."

For a good solid meal in the home, see Jevess' Lysol, Jevess Lano Cylind, Jevess Cylind Lozenges, Jevess Dentifrice Water, Jevess Bath Soap, Jevess Coal Tar Soap, etc. direct from



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 111, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917.

SOUTH CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Another trouble in store for the administration in Kwangtung Province is recorded in the Canton papers; and, as is not uncommon, our friend Lung Chai-kwong appears to be directly or indirectly concerned therein. The story, as told by the native press, is to the effect that the troops whom General Lung took or sent to King Chow and themselves unable to see eye to eye with the other Chinese forces of the district, and that hostilities between the two parties may be looked for at a reasonably early date. We give the report for what it is worth; and it is worth at least something, for it happens to tally with other tolerably recent statements emanating from the district. The unfortunate fact is that General Lung seems to be the square peg for which no proper hole can be found. When it was decided to ask him to remove himself from Canton, some sort of appointment had to be given to him—and none of the various offices that are said to have been suggested appear to have possessed any charm for him. In theory it was for the Government to decide as to where his place of abode should be, and what should be the nature of his work. It is, however, matter of common knowledge that he took upon himself to dictate terms to the Government and practically to quote the price at which he would consent to give up the township of Kwangtung.

A strong Central Government would have lost no time in putting the boot on the other foot and giving Lung very distinctly to understand that it was his to ask and not to dictate; but everyone in China knows to-day that Peking was never more powerless than during the fighting that took place in July and August of last year. Governor after Governor throughout the country has been busy bidding what amounts to open defiance to the President; Chang Fun has been—and we believe still is—a law to himself up in Anhui; Luk Wing-ting, both in Kwangsi and in Kwangtung, has followed his own sweet will, regardless of the instructions sent him from the capital; and other such have done likewise, their glories as upholders of order, of course, faithfully followed by free-lancers of the Sun Chai-huen, Li Liah-kwan and Chan Kwai-ming type. If the Central Government cannot control the official and political elements, how much less can it hope to handle an army which declines to pay allegiance to anyone but its own commander? Indeed there is no Chinese army in a national sense; the army is a jumble of regiments, speaking various dialects and with no conception of the meaning of the word "combination." No soldier fights for China, but for himself or for some particular leader.

It is not surprising that such soldiers should be unwelcome in whatever neighbourhood they elect to honour with their presence. Their arrival in any particular spot is recognised by the inhabitants as the signal for a reign of terror, whereof wholesale looting and ravishing are the main features; and, if they leave the district without coming to open warfare with other troops and turning a peaceful town or village into a battle-field, the people feel that they themselves have been let off very cheaply. At this moment, by all accounts, the good folk of King Chow and neighbourhood are wondering how long it will take the new troops to come to blow with the old ones, thus endangering the lives of inoffensive civilians. The Kwangtung Government has been silent—purposely silent—about the number of women, children and non-combatants who were killed during the indiscriminate firing that occurred outside Canton a few months ago; but if the officials are dumb on these points, the people in general know something about the truth of the matter. Unhappily the only remedies for all these things that it is possible to suggest are at once put out of court by the lack of self-help that stamps the Chinese, and by the preponderance of self-interest among them. All that can with safety be said is that, unless the few real patriots in China resolve to take speedy action, they will soon have no country of which to be proud—or ashamed. The foreigners at their gates already, but the Chinese shut their eyes to that uncomfortable fact and just wait for him to come in and take whatever he may choose.

Germany's Plight.

Three or four of the war telegrams which came to hand yesterday had to do with Germany's present attitude of desperation. They revealed facts which cannot be construed otherwise than as an indication of her extreme disappointment, and even rage, that the Allies have not been fools enough to walk into the "peace" trap which she had laid for them. We can read that much into the Kaiser's Order to the Army and Navy, which is a strange mixture of anger and of boastfulness, while the same spirit is manifested in the new threats to sink all British merchantmen without the least regard to loss of life or to the floating of international law. Then, too, there is the suggested possibility of an attack on France through Switzerland—a project which, if carried out, will be a repetition of the outrage on Belgium, and another illustration of Germany's policy of regarding solemn compacts as mere scraps of paper. What do all these circumstances mean? What can they mean outside of clear proof that our arch-enemy is hard pressed in some direction or other and is yearning for a relaxation of the grip which threatens to strangle her?

The Spectre of Starvation.

As we have before pointed out, it is not easy to ascertain in what respect Germany is most feeling the pinch at the moment, but there appear to be good grounds for believing that the chief problem which the Fatherland has to face is an economic one—that our blockade, incomplete in some directions though it may be, is beginning to tell on the country's food supply. High hopes were entertained of the securing of a big haul of grain from Rumania, but the Allies saw to that matter, and now we are told that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, the population in many parts of Germany is literally starving. German Press admissions, summaries of which have come to hand overnight, appear to lend every reason for believing that this is no overstatement of the truth. With the spectre of starvation overshadowing the ordinary hardships of a state of war it is not difficult to understand why Germany, the all-mighty and the all-powerful, should be frantically crying out for peace. Grim facts like these take the bloom off her professions of anxiety to spare the world further bloodshed. It is fear, and nothing but fear, that dictates the Hun's pacific attitude. The bully of Europe, forced into a corner, prepares to squeal for mercy. But the time for mercy has not yet come.

To Some: Unofficial Member.

We wonder if one of our Unofficial Members of Council would be good enough to ask, at the next meeting of that body, what hold the Government has on the Chinese jewellers of Queen's Road West. We cannot find that these gentlemen are either licensed—as in the case of pawnbrokers—or are subject to police inspection. At the time of the introduction of the new taxation, we suggested that the jewellers are carrying on an exceedingly profitable pigdian and that the Government had as much right to tax them as to demand that a hawk shall take out a licence. We offer this suggestion again, for what it is worth. In regard to the matter of inspection, there can hardly be two opinions as to the desirability thereof. Such men should be obliged to make careful entry of all purchases, and to submit their books to the police before any melting-down or re-selling is permitted. By this means the tracing of many a jewel robbery would be facilitated. Then, too, there is the question of the making or melting (or converting into ornaments) of gold and silver coinage—whether of the Realm or of foreign countries. In some of the jewellers' shops, so we are informed on excellent authority, English gold coins are not infrequently melted: a state of things hardly conceivable at a time like the present. In others, American coins, some real and some sham, are being manufactured. Surely a matter like this is worth a question or two.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PLEASANTEST THINGS IN THE WORLD ARE PLEASANT THOUGHTS, AND THE GREAT ART IN LIFE IS TO HAVE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

For the Troops.

We acknowledge, with thanks, a parcel of books for the troops from Mrs. E. Pitt.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 6th anniversary of the opening of the London Metropolitan Railway.

Unlawful Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of sugar. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Opium Pills.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium and morphine pills. A fine of \$2.50 was imposed.

For War Charities.

There will be a cinematograph performance for members of the Peak Club and their friends to-morrow at 9.15 p.m., the main features of which will be war films. Surplus profits will be devoted to War Charities. Admission \$1.

The Death Rate.

The mortality returns presented at this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board showed that the death rate per thousand per annum for the week ending December 24 was 27.8, as compared with 17.3 for the corresponding week of last year.

For Star and Garter Fund.

Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman wishes to announce that the sum of \$175.73 was collected by naval ratings in fancy dress on Christmas Day in Victoria and at the costume football match. This sum, amounting to £21 1s. 8d., has been forwarded to the Treasurers, British Women's Hospital "Star and Garter" Building Fund.

More Infected Rats.

The rat returns presented at this afternoon's Sanitary Board meeting revealed the fact that during the week ending December 23, 2,155 rats were caught in Victoria and Kowloon, of which three (all from Victoria) were found to be infected. In the following week 1,974 rats were caught, and of this number two from Victoria were discovered to be plague-infected.

Enterprise.

The South China Morning Post is to be congratulated on its enterprise in reproducing, in booklet form, the recent speech by Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, in reply to the German peace overtures. The speech is printed both in English and Chinese and its publication in this manner should materially assist in making known to the Chinese the aims and ideals for which Britain and her Allies are fighting. The booklet sells at ten cents per copy.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Goods Secured from European Firms.

A Portuguese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining goods by false pretences from Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., the Cafe Wiseman and the Anderson Music Company.

Chief Detective Inspector Marison prosecuted, and said defendant was a guard on a French steamer. He had signed the name of Mr. Gattiere, of the Post Office. Defendant had said he worked at the Post Office, but that was not true. He had done two terms of imprisonment for theft before. His Worship asked defendant if this were true and he replied that it was.

Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A magnanimous Philadelphia paper, in speaking of shipbuilding—an industry which is, of course, quite new in Britain—observes that the Clyde is another Delaware. Our contemporary should have a care as to its admissions, lest it be led into owing that the fighting on the Somme promises to become almost as serious as that in Mexico.

The Kobs Herald, after describing an attempt to poison a mother-in-law, sagaciously winds up with: "The crime is attributed to some domestic trouble."—Shrewd guesser, those Kobs folk!

"It is not our custom," observes a Hongkong leader-writer, "to attempt to indicate what is going on below the surface in the land of the Hun."—This we should call uncommonly self-denying, for our contemporary obviously knows.

News of The Great World.—The Church Body have appointed Ah Yau, who was formerly No. 2 coolie at the Cathedral to be No. 1 coolie in place of Ah Yee whose death we recorded some time ago. (Church Notes)—If this paragraph's punctuation were only on a par with his keen scent for news items of universal interest, he would never need to go short of a job in the journalistic trade.

Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the public stall of the G. P. O.—Thus our Educated Comp. We should enjoy that joke about the "stall" rather more if we could decide whether he is getting at the public or at our Postal Department.

And, by the way, that learned youth is feeling kind of sore just now; for while further improving his education by a perusal of the Morning Post Directory, he stumbled across the list of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons, and was amazed to find "E. Comp" against very nearly every name there. It's certainly rather rough on him, seeing that he believed his position to be unique.

"Wanted, Bridge Lessons." (Local Paper).—What for?

We would once more compliment the Hongkong University on the thoroughness of its methods. Yesterday we received from that quarter a communication to the effect that "Messrs. Tang Ying-lam and Leung Nai-hang have reached the standard of Second Class Honours with 'very good' and 'good' marks respectively."

This week our congratulations go (1) to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for his bowling average, as recorded by a local paper (2 overs, 0 maidens, 66 runs, 0 wickets) and (2) to the paper in question—first, on the accuracy of its cricket reports and, secondly, on its generous admission, this morning, that Mr. Lloyd George's big speech is "well worthy of perusal."

A correspondent writes to suggest that the British Government has another of its generous fits on and is preparing to help the Germans out of their potato shortage by giving them beans instead.—Many thanks; last time it was socks, you know; but every little helps.

Our P.W.D. is taking a step in the right direction: not so much perhaps in paving the pathways of Queen's Statue Square (for that job could have waited a while) as in observing the precaution this time to pull up the old concrete paving before laying down the new flag.

Germany and Tsingtao.

The Hearst newspapers publish a report, which is said to emanate from a very trustworthy quarter, that in her peace proposal for the restoration of antebellum conditions Germany does not seek the retrocession of Tsingtao. The news is given in a San Francisco despatch to the Omaha Mail.

WILL GERMANY REVOLT?

Evidence of Growing Disaffection.

The question of whether the German nation will ultimately revolt against its rulers has been one of the most engrossing themes amongst observers in all countries since the war broke out. The latest contribution to the subject comes from "Politique" in the current number of the Fortnightly Review.

"The history of revolutionary movements throughout the ages," says the writer, "teaches two most important lessons. It teaches, first, that revolutions spring, as a rule, not from political or from economic motives, but from both motives combined. People are willing to stand misgovernment and they are willing to bear hunger and deprivation, but they are not willing to bear misery and misgovernment at the same time. The failure of the harvest, coinciding with political oppression, was responsible for the great French Revolution, for the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and for many other revolutions since the very dawn of history. The experience of revolutionary movements throughout the ages teaches, furthermore, that revolutions, though carried through by the broad masses of the people, are almost invariably originated and directed by the wealthy and intelligent classes. Men of the upper class and of the middle class made the great French Revolution, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and practically all other revolutions known to history from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day."

"The German people have stood defeat in the past and they have stood starvation. But will they remain patient and obedient if they should suffer simultaneously from defeat, poverty, and hunger? Will they not awaken to the fact that their Government has recklessly brought these visitations upon them? Will the middle class, which at present vies with the aristocracy and the military party in patriotism and determination, and which knows that Germany caused the war, remain abjectly loyal to the Emperor and his Government when they see ruin staring them in the face, when they foresee the destruction of their great commercial and industrial enterprises which they have created by decades of labour?"

"When Germany's coming defeat will appear inevitable, keen dissatisfaction and despair will no doubt spread throughout the nation. People will ask one another the question: Who is responsible for Germany's plight? Then the people will discover that their country was not 'forced into the war,' as the official version runs.

"All who are acquainted with Germany are aware that popular dissatisfaction has increased at an unprecedented rate during the reign of William II, during a period when wages and general prosperity have advanced at an almost inconceivable pace. It is true that all Germany went to war with enthusiasm, that the war has apparently made the Germans a united nation. However, the enthusiasm and the unity created by the outbreak of war have disappeared. Disappointment became great and general when it became apparent that Germany had embarked, not upon a brief glorious, and highly profitable war, but upon an unending struggle. The unity of the German nation is no longer a unity born of enthusiasm, but of fear. The German Government, wielding an all-powerful army and police, has stifled the expression of popular discontent. The unity of the German people may be compared to the discipline in a big prison. A sign of weakness on the part of the prison director or of the warders may lead to a sudden revolt.

"There can be no doubt that millions of Germans believe no longer that Germany was forced into the war by her enemies. There can be doubt that millions of Germans curse the Emperor and his Government. In their hearts, but that they fear to speak out. Dissatisfaction has vastly increased, but it has been forced

"TEA MONEY?"

Chinese Firm's Claim for \$300.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) a claim was heard for \$300, this being brought by the Kwong Wing Tai firm, of 368, Queen's Road Central, against three men, named Cheong Kang-shuen, Fan Ho-sham and Li Sam-nam respectively. The plaintiffs claimed the return of the sum of \$300, which they alleged was paid to the defendants under an agreement, dated May 30, 1916, for the obtaining of the letting of plaintiff's house at 364, Queen's Road, which defendants had failed to do.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended the first two defendants. The third defendant did not appear.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing explained how it was agreed that the defendants should be paid \$300 as "tea-money" if they let the house but they failed to do so.

Mr. Shenton said that \$200 had been paid into Court on behalf of his clients, which was their share of the liability.

Mr. Kong Sing explained that if he accepted that, it would release the other defendant of the remaining \$100.

Judgment was given for the defendants, with leave to proceed against the absent defendant.

beneath the surface. Everyone is afraid to take the initiative and to protest against the sufferings which the Emperor has inflicted upon the people. Dissatisfaction will no doubt increase if in the course of time defeats should be added to the comparatively small ones which Germany has suffered hitherto, and if at the same time misery and starvation should increase owing to the blockade. Germany is like a gigantic boiler. The pressure from within is increasing from day to day. Yet to the uninitiated the boiler seems perfectly safe, especially as there is no evidence of the increasing pressure, because all the safety valves have been tightly screwed down.

"Few Prussians have reproached Frederick William III. for the disastrous defeats at Jena and Auerstedt, because they recognised that, although the King's policy had been feeble and foolish, Napoleon I. had been the aggressor. However, the most popular ruler is apt to lose his popularity if he has ruined the nation by his recklessness and ambition. Rain caused by the recklessness of the monarch is rarely forgiven by a thinking nation. The prestige of the kings of Sweden, which had been established by King Gustave Adolphus and his successors was of the greatest. Charles XII. abused the confidence of the people. By reckless wars of aggression he ruined Sweden, and the Swedes, who had hitherto been the most loyal monarchists, converted the Swedish kingdom into a republic. Charles XII. himself died a mysterious death. According to some, he was murdered by his subjects.

"Napoleon I. was the most popular monarch of modern times. His reckless wars of aggression first diminished his popularity, and then made him hated. His prestige disappeared. When the allied monarchs entered Paris they were greeted with rapturous cheers. Only the army clung to Napoleon. The people welcomed the advent of the Bourbons. When Napoleon III. was defeated, his position became impossible in France. A Republic was established.

"Thinking men will not entrust for a second time the government of their country to a race of rulers which has ruined them. If oppression, defeat, and starvation combined should lead to a revolution in Germany, we may either see the establishment of a strictly limited monarchy on the English model or we may see the creation of a German Republic. A tactful and able German ruler might bring about the conversion of an absolute to a limited monarch, but such a step could scarcely be undertaken by a man of the character of William II. A German defeat may be followed by a civil war, and the result may be the expansion of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a great German Republic."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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RUSSIAN INTRIGUERS
DENOUNCED.

"Corrupt Influences Behind
the Scenes."

Petrograd, Dec. 6.—The Duma and the Council of Empire yesterday discussed the declaration of the new Premier, M. Trepoff.

One change made by M. Trepoff is that reports of the sittings of the Legislature are now published almost in full. As the speeches of M. Milukoff and other deputies that were forbidden by the censorship were privately circulated all over the country in thousands of type-written copies, and aroused even more attention than if they had been published in the Press, the relaxation of the rigours of the censorship was an obvious measure of expediency.

The note of yesterday's speeches was that the partial change of personnel in the Government has not led to the necessary change of the system. Especially significant were the speeches in that eminently Conservative body, the Council of the Empire, which is accustomed carefully to choose its words.

Prince Galitsin, for instance, emphasised the lack of unity in the Cabinet, and deplored the incessant change of Ministers. Since the war began there have been six Ministers of the Interior. He told the story of a respected gentleman in Petrograd who, when asked if he would accept a Ministerial post, declared that it was not his custom to take employment as a day labourer.

Both M. Galitsin and the member of the Centre, M. Karpoff, as well as other speakers in the Council of Empire, insisted that an absolute condition for a strong Government that would enjoy the general confidence and lead the nation to victory was the removal of those corrupt influences behind the scenes which paralysed the work of every Cabinet and made puppets of the Ministers.

Prince Trobetsky described the Ministers as vague shadows moving on the screen. "I do not believe in the existence of Ministers," he said, "though I see them before my eyes."

He urged the reappointment of such Ministers as M. Sazonoff, who had concluded with the Allies the agreement about Constantinople, and of the former War Minister, M. Polivanoff, whose work had made possible General Brusiloff's victories.

The Duma debate was marked by almost complete unanimity on the main points at issue. The new Premier's words, said the deputies, sound well, but we have heard fair words often enough, and we still see no guarantee that the necessary actions will follow. M. Markoff, the representative of the extreme re-

actions in the Duma, took occasion to insult the House as it has never been insulted before. In the midst of his speech he turned to the President, M. Rodzianko, and called him a black-guard.

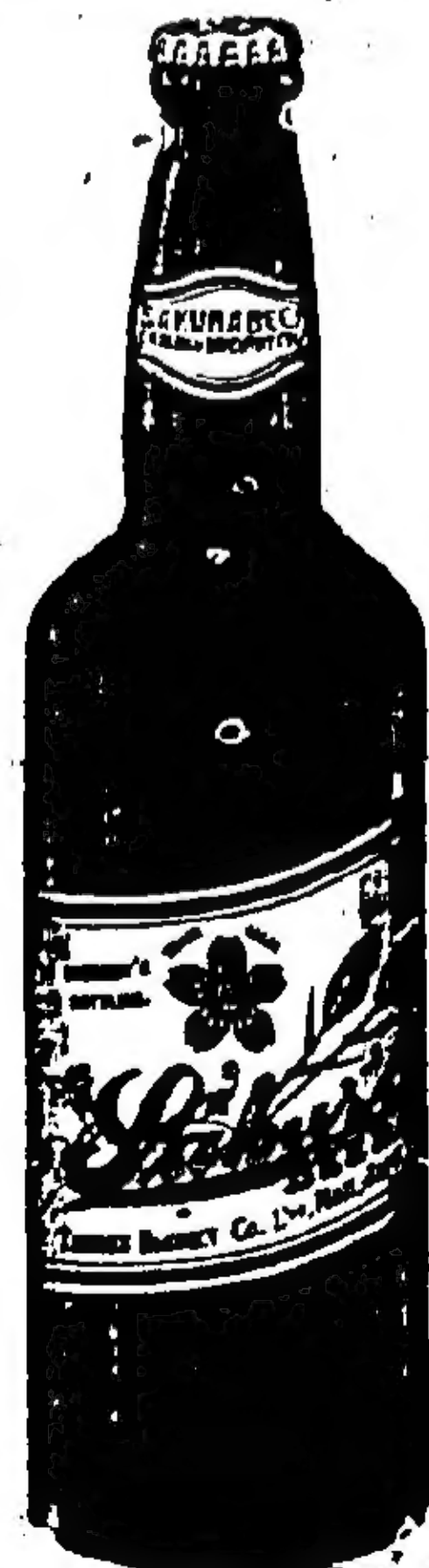
The Duma went wild with indignation. M. Markoff was excluded for 15 sittings, and M. Rodzianko resigned, but in the evening was re-elected, and received an enthusiastic ovation.

The debate ended with the acceptance of the resolution framed by the Progressive bloc, and demanding the removal of secret irresponsible influences and the formation of a strong united Cabinet, enjoying the confidence of the country and prepared to work with the Duma and carry out the programme of the majority.

End of Darfur Campaign.

The Secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement:—The Sirdar reports that information has been received that all the remaining sons of Ali Dinar, the late Sultan of Darfur, have now surrendered. It is considered that these surrenders and the fact that there are no men of importance now in the field mark the end of organised resistance in Darfur.

SAKURA BEER



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Size 7 U.P. \$5.00 S.P. \$5.50
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9 11.50 8.00
10 11.50 8.00



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Navy Blue Serge Caps
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Strong Navy Serge Suits.
Size 00 1 2 3 4 5
Usual Price \$9.50 to \$10.50
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Better Quality Tweed
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Size 0 to 2 Price \$9.00
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In good shades of Grey
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Size 00 00 0 2
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Velvet Cord Knickers,

Size 000 00 0 1 2 3
Usual Price \$1.55 pair

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Boy's Jerseys.

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(For account of the concerned)

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192 bags Asbestos Cement.

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In shares of \$10—each (Straits
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together with repayment of cap-
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Interest accrues from the 1st day
of the month following the date
on which subscriptions are re-
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1st July. Copies of the pros-
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s.s. "SHINYO MARU," From
SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 10th January, at noon, will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will
be assessed on all cargo remain-
ing undelivered on 14th January,
at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on 17th January,
1917, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 18th January,
1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1917.



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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GERMAN CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS.

January 8, 6.20 p.m.
A wireless German official message says:—The Russians strongly attacked west of the Biga-Metan road and extended their gains of January 5. On the River we pushed back the enemy between the Putna and Otuz valleys and drove out the Russo-Rumanians from fortified mountain positions at Odobesti and towards Putna. We stormed the Milbova position and pierced the enemy's second line between Focani and Jaresta. We crossed the Focani-Bolotesti road and captured Focani, where we took 3,910 prisoners and three guns.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

January 8, 6.20 p.m.
A wireless Italian official message says:—There is vigorous artillery firing on the whole front.
An aeroplane flew over Trieste and dropped two hundred kilograms of explosive on Nabresina Station and in the region of Mont Querceto.

TRAPPING WIRELESS SPIES.

Surprise for German-Americans.

The thoroughness with which the British authorities applied themselves to the task of circumventing the German espionage system is evidenced by the means adopted for tracking down the secret wireless agent. The Government has at its disposal a series of wireless detectives, wonderfully ingenious instruments which, in combination with mathematical calculations, constitute a perfect net for catching the wily German spy.
"A constant look-out," says Mr. F. A. Talbot in the *World's Work*, "is maintained for unusual wave lengths, and once they are caught the direction from which they proceed is easily determined. Indeed, once this clue is secured the invisible trail is followed ruthlessly until the offender becomes penned within a very small triangle from which there is no escape."
"As a matter of fact, a master spy working in these islands would hesitate to press wireless into service. He is fully aware that these detective methods are being practised, and he goes in dread of them for the very reason that he has no means of ascertaining whether the invisible sleuth-hound is on his track or not. He first becomes apprised of the circumstance when he is caught with his hand on the key."
It is in neutral countries where the wireless spy is able to wield his nefarious power. This has been particularly noticeable in the United States, where the authorities have been perplexed from time to time inasmuch as they are pitted against a very cunning and resourceful foe. To-day, owing to the havoc which the wireless amateur wrought by interfering with legitimate communication systems, strict regulations have been laid down to control his operations. His wave-length is established by law and he must not depart therefrom under penalty of being mulcted in discouraging fines coupled with confiscation of the offending apparatus. But the long length of the Atlantic coast-line was regarded as favourable to wireless operations, especially when the German commerce destroying squadron under von Spee was on the prowl.
"But the German wireless sympathiser in the States reckoned that the wonderful apparatus designed by an officer of the American Army and the boat upon which it was placed essentially for the detection of such neutrality infringing gentlemen. This craft has a long patrol and is able to pick up an illicit station with the greatest of ease, the special feature of the wireless being the extreme facility and speed with which it can be changed from one wave-length to another. Its sending and

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Volunteers v. Volunteer Reserves.

The Volunteer Corps invited the Reserves to meet them in a friendly match at King's Park, teams of ten—all scores to count, seven shots at each of the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. The conditions stipulated that service rifles as issued were to be used, which of course necessitated the use of open sights.

Good clear light, no sun, but an unsteady right wind bothered a number of competitors at 600 yards.

Incidentally, the conditions stated that the losers were to provide spoons for the winners, but perhaps that point had better not be rubbed in. The Reserves won by 43 points. Scores:—

H. K. V. R.

	200	500	600	Total
Pte. McLennan	30	31	33	94
Pte. Jenkins	22	31	29	82
Lt. Thornhill	33	27	28	88
Pte. Brown	32	25	30	87
Lt. Goodman	30	26	28	84
Sgt. Bannerman	27	26	27	80
Sgt. Leach	29	27	24	80
Corpl. Carmichael	26	31	21	78
Corpl. Nicol	22	27	28	77
Corpl. Lyon	27	25	20	72
	285	276	284	
Total	825

H. K. V. C.

	200	500	600	Total
Pte. B. D. Evans	31	33	29	93
Sgt. Masnik	31	28	31	90
Sgt. Bradbury	28	25	31	84
C.S.M. Duncan	23	28	31	82
Gnr. Green	28	27	27	82
Gnr. Sorby	30	20	31	81
Corpl. Martin	26	21	25	72
Br. Bailton	24	23	22	69
Lt. Danby	29	20	10	59
Lt. Heath	23	23	17	63
	273	255	254	
Total	782

range may not be pronounced, but it is capable of receiving over great distances which is the essential attribute in a system designed to track down such criminals.

"But the trapping of the German Government's illicit operations between the high-powered station at Neuen, near Berlin, and Sayville, in the United States, constitutes the most remarkable illustration of successful detection in this realm. It is additionally remarkable from the circumstance that it was carried out by an amateur with a home-made installation. It is also remarkable as shedding a striking sidelight upon the artifice and cunning to which the enemy resorted to throw the American Government off the scent and to obliterate all traces of those who prompted the

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Price Distribution this Afternoon

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, distributed the prizes at St. Joseph's College this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of students, parents and friends.

The Report.

In the course of his report, Brother Director Almir said:—Mr. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools, examined our 15 classes in May last, and reported the equipment satisfactory, the discipline very good, and the staff adequate. There were 561 pupils on roll, and 522 present at inspection. The Inspector's encouraging report notes that, in nearly all the classes, good progress has been made in deliberate and careful reading and recitation, and that the boys answer questions readily; it, however, states that there is still a tendency to cut vowels short, and to omit final consonants. Algebra and Geometry are no longer taught in Classes IV and V: an experience extending over 25 years in our large school in the Far East has convinced me that the rapid and satisfactory progress of boys in the high classes depends on their getting a thorough foundation in English and arithmetic, in the primary and middle standards.

Having read Mr. Ralph's report, the Bro. Director proceeded:—In the obligatory section, out of 18 Senior candidates examined, 18 passed in English, 17 in Mathematics, 15 in geography, 13 in history, and 12 in scripture. The number of passes in the optional subjects taken by only a few candidates who intend continuing their studies in the University, will suffice to show the scope of our work in the high classes:—Classical and modern languages, 7 passes; Higher Mathematics, 5 passes; Various forms of drawing, 21 passes; Book-keeping, and Short-hand at the speed of 80 words per minute, 8 passes. O. O. Woodman passed the Matriculation Examination with honours. R. B. B. and F. A. Xavier are continuing their studies in the University.

While we aim at giving each individual student every facility for success, and make special arrangements for special subjects when necessary, we consider the normal advancement of the majority of greater importance. Each student has his opportunity; all the more credit to those who attain honours and distinctions. The College By Senate have done their best throughout the year. Great credit is due to Mr. J. M. Braga and the other Scout Masters, for the disinterested manner in which they carry out their duties, and to the Scouts themselves for their willingness to be useful.

An in former years, the College is indebted to the Old Boys, for a series of instructive lectures to the present pupils, for six valuable prizes for the Empire Day Competition, and for the two Scholarships awarded to-day. Sympathy was manifested by our pupils for the sufferers from the war and for the poor, on several occasions. Over \$100 was contributed by them out of their pocket-money, towards the Belgian Children's Relief Fund, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A brief reference to the little three-storied building under construction along Robinson Road, may not be out of place in this report. It provides for a recreation hall 105 ft. long by 24 ft. wide on the ground-floor, and for four class-rooms in each of the other floors. The hall will always be available for assembling the pupils and for sheltering them in rainy weather. The six additional class-rooms will also supply a long-felt want.

In the latter-School Sports, our students carried off the Senior Championship medal, the half-mile and quarter-mile Challenge Cups, and won the Team Race for the fifth year in succession. Our teams were fairly successful in the Senior and Junior Football League of the Hongkong Schools. They hope to distinguish themselves this year. Kwok Shio Yan and L. Rosario's teams won

the silver medals awarded for the Senior and Junior Inter-School Football and Cross-Country Competitions for the silver shield presented by Mr. Woo Hay-tung. The bronze cups are well needed, chiefly by the boarders.

In conclusion, the Bro. Director expressed his gratitude to all the benefactors and friends of the College, who by their sympathy have lightened the burden of responsibility, and thanked Mr. Irving for having so kindly consented to come and distribute the prizes.

Prize List.

The prize list was as follows, names being given in order of merit:—

Class 8A.—P. Castilho, F. Barro, R. Rosario, R. Remedios, A. Koohe, A. Barretto, H. Balerio, L. A. Remedios, A. Ward, F. J. Koohe.

Class 8B.—W. Yuen Chook, Lau Hoan, T. Tai Wing, W. Chow Fun, C. Ma Sing, W. Yu Chan, K. Wiang Nam, T. Sui Fook, T. Kwok Chan, L. Sing Lam.

Class 7A.—H. Remedios, A. M. Xavier, L. Ribeiro, E. Noronha, M. Fishman, A. Segal, T. Leonard, L. de Faria, A. Brown, L. Remedios.

Class 7B.—Hark Yim, May Sang, Shik Wing, Man Hoi, Kwan Yang, Kam Chan, Wing Fong, Kam Sing, Tang Wing, Yui Tsung.

Class 6A.—C. Cunha, J. M. Alves, H. Barro, H. Braga, A. Botelho, G. Pina, L. Pina, A. Tak On, L. Ribeiro, O. Xavier, Class 6B.—P. Obong, S. C. C.ception, F. Lason, F. Cunha, F. Lau, A. Moser, J. Eiger, F. Noronha, J. P. Xavier, A. E. Ribeiro.

Class 6C.—Lung Wing, P. Kwong In, Wong Yin, Shek Cheong Len, Y. Chung Ling, T. Kwok Shing, P. Yui Sing Kwok Fook, Wong Lam, Man Sam.

Class 5A.—A. Rahming, E. Noronha, A. Tavares, A. Botelho, F. Hipolito, F. Bocas, O. Bora, F. Barretto, V. Goldborough, R. Dillab.

Class 5B.—M. Ono, M. Umamoto, J. Noronha, J. Romero, L. Baptista, J. Neves, J. Sousa, E. Mac Dugal, J. Rodrigues, P. Solomon.

Class 5C.—H. Man Kat, W. Chow Si, W. Chan Sham, T. Xee Yuen, L. Wah Ping, T. Gee Nam, I. Chung Kay, T. Chang Yin, Kwok Leong, L. Man Kit.

Class 4A.—Noel Braga (Rev. Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship), O. Fong To, Chu Ching, Luis Rosa, Duncan Urquhart, Mario Silva, Mendel Barwald, John Ribeiro, Pan Ming, Raoul Vabois.

Class 4B.—Joseph Chow Pong, (Old Boys' Scholarship), Abbasbiy, Michael Koo Ching, Chow Tai Wah, Vincent Xavier, Antonio Gomes, Francisco Tse Yat, Francisco V. Ribeiro, Francis Ching Kan, Sing Paw.

Class 3.—L. Xavier, (Legard Scholarship), U. Guingam, W. Dorabjee, F. Gomes, R. M. Saphar, G. Miller, J. Xavier, W. Michael, B. Simmons, Ping Young.

Class 2.—Religious Knowledge: J. Corominas English: J. Corominas (Junior Bellini Scholarship), Arithmetic: Y. Wan Kong. Mathematics: Joseph Tam Hang. History and Geography: R. M. Omsr. French: J. Corominas. Portuguese: J. J. Basto. Chinese: Y. Wan Kong. Drawing: Joseph B. Chan Lin. Book-keeping: F. X. C. Yik Sing.

Class 1.—Religious Knowledge: F. A. Xavier; 2. C. F. da Rosa. English: L. C. F. Guterres (Senior Bellini Scholarship); 2. O. O. Woodman, (Sir N. H. Mody's Gold Medal). Mathematics: L. Chow, Chok Lam; 2. Wong (The Wing). Classical and Modern Languages: L. A. Basto; 2. O. F. da Rosa. Chinese: L. Tam Wing Kwong; 2. Chow Chok Lam. History and Geography: L. B. A. Basto; 2. A. O. Madar. Higher Mathematics: Chow Chok Lam. Drawing: L. A. Guterres. Book-keeping: Chow Chok Lam. Short-hand: Tam Wing Kwong.

Hongkong University Examinations.—Honours:—O. O. Woodman. Passes:—R. A. Basto, Tam Wing Kwong, F. A. Xavier, Chow Chok Lam, Alibhoi Iyebkhim, L. A. Guterres, W. M. Mohal, L. G. Rosario.

Senior Local:—The Kong-lead, Wong Tai Wing, A. O. Madar, F. E. Silva, C. F. Ribeiro, A. E. Medina, J. Biao Ching Lam, Sane.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. P. Q. Jehkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.30 p.m. Twenty P. O.s. each from No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will attend Police School. The O. O. each Company will at once arrange for the selection of 5 men from each Section, and will submit the names to this office. These classes will sit as follows:—

No. 2 Company Class—Friday, January 19.

No. 3 Company Class—Tuesday, January 16.

Musket Course. (1) Lists of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters. Officers, Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders are requested to make the names familiar with same. These men will not be required to fire the preliminary course this year.

(2) All men who did not pass Part II last year are provisionally warned to attend and fire this year's Part I as follows:—

Blake Pier 8.45 p.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police. Sunday, Jan. 21.—No. 2 Company. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 3 Company.

Blake Pier 1.15 p.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 4 Company.

Leave from these practices will be permitted only on strict compliance with S.O. 88.

JUGGLERY AND DECEPTION.

That there has been "Jugglery" in all ages of the world, the pages of history abundantly prove. The ancient religions of the heathen were mixed up with an extensive system of legerdemain, and were, more or less, trunks of the tongue by which the word was kept to the ear, but broken to the hope, and various misapprehensions, have often been the means employed to subjugate mankind.

The Eastern nations, from the earliest times, possessed, besides these religious jugglers, others who made a livelihood by going from place to place, and performing various tricks and feats by which the judgment was bewildered. In the Norman times the juggler was termed jongleur, or jocolator, and united in one the minstrel, astrologer, and merry-andrew. In the fourteenth century, he seems to have become more entirely a performer of tricks and feats, and bore the name of Tregelour. The jugglers were adepts at every kind of sleight of hand, and by the assistance of machinery of various kinds, deceived the eyes of the spectators, and produced such illusions as were usually supposed to be the effect of enchantment, for which reason they were frequently ranked with sorcerers, magicians, and witches.

At the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the performers were ranked by the moral writers of that time, not only with raffians, blasphemers, thieves, and vagabonds, but also with Turks, heretics, pygms, and sorcerers; and later, by way of derision, the juggler was called a moon-poon, or moon-poon; a term applicable to a pick-pocket, or a common cheat.

The magician of to-day is hardly regarded in this light. He does not claim supernatural powers, but has studied electricity, hypnotism, and telepathy, and uses them to perform his tricks. Such is Dr. Richard Rose and his gifted wife, "Mystic Mora," who appear at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night.

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Sternberg, E. M. Alaraki, O. F. da Rosa (Passed the Matriculation Exam. in December). Junior Local:—Young Wan Kong (Distinction in Arithmetic), Joseph Tam Hung (Dist. in Mathematics), M. Bourget (Dist. in French), H. Poonal (Dist. in French), J. B. de Rosa, Ching Lun, R. M. Omsr, F. X. C. Yik Sing, E. Ribeiro, E. V. de Souza, J. Corominas, J. J. Basto, A. Urquhart, M. Ahmad Durrany, A. E. Medina, J. Biao Ching Lam, Sane.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

Officer's Venture in a Boat.

A coasting steamer became disabled last evening while nearing Hongkong, in consequence of a defect in the furnace, and she had to anchor some sixteen miles out, near Lamma Island. Night was drawing on and as the vessel was carrying a big batch of deck passengers, the Chief Officer set out for Hongkong in a small boat to secure provisions, there being a fear that the stock on board would run out. The boat was sighted by another steamer, by which the Chief Officer was brought on to Hongkong, and provisions were later supplied. The vessel was towed into port this morning.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Ice on the Peak.

It must surely be some years since the temperature has been so low in Hongkong as that which has been experienced in the past few days. Last night was the coldest of this winter, and frost and ice are recorded on the Peak. Many higher level residents were surprised this morning to find that a ground frost had occurred, and a well-known resident was excitedly shown by his gardener a "small piece of ice" which had been found in the garden. Another resident observed small icicles hanging from the eaves of an out-house, and the thermometer, at one spot, was found to have gone down to just below 32 degrees.

Ice on the Peak has not been unknown before, but it is, we believe, some years since it was last recorded.

At Kowloon the lowest temperature recorded at the Observatory was 39.5, which is one degree and a half lower than that of the preceding night. The lowest temperature last year was 39.3.

THE CINEMATOGRA PHS.

Victoria.

At the Victoria Theatre, during the past few nights, the main attraction has been the opening instalments of the new serial: "The Iron Claw," a piece which furnishes thrills and sensations without stint. The new war-pictures and Pathe Gasette are quite up to their usual good standard, and the comic cartoons by Bray—"Buster" Rabid Rabbit Hunt—are, like all his work, immensely clever. To-night the new play "Greed" will be shown.

At the Bijou Theatre Miss Sonia Halanai, the Russian dancer, has well maintained the popularity which she established for herself at the beginning of her season. The pictures "Padre" and "A Terrible Alternative" are excellent, and would be seen to better advantage if the light at this theatre were stronger, or better manipulated.

At the Hongkong, "The Diamond from the Sky" is still very popular and is followed with close interest by the regular frequenters of the house. There is a change of programme to-morrow night, when further episodes of this serial will be shown.

Yalu Timber Returns.

All told, 4,328 rafts composed of 1,432,979 pieces of timber (belonging to the private dealers and to others:—financed by the Yalu Timber Co.) in addition to 234,228 pieces put out under the company's direct management, making the grand total of 1,667,205 pieces, made up, the timber raft returns for the current year at Antung, according to the *Manchuria Daily News*. Out of the total, 1,530,484 pieces have already been disposed of, leaving a nominal amount of 136,721 pieces. To this about 100,000 pieces left over from the previous season should be added. In an ordinary year the market would be depressed at this point, but the reverse is the case this year.

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THE WATER SUPPLY.

Our Reservoirs Getting Empty.

The minimum amount of rain which has fallen in the past few days does not in any way coincide with the hopes of those who have charge of the Colony's water supply, and it is certain that if rain, in more copious quantities does not fall soon, a situation of some seriousness will arise.

The monthly Water Return just issued shows that on January 1, the storage of water in the Reservoirs in the City and Hill Districts (Water Works Level) was 430,000 million gallons, as compared with 441,700 at the same time last year—nearly one-third less. The consumption per head per day was exactly the same, 14 gallons against 14.9 gallons.

In Kowloon District, the water stored amounts to 272,000 million gallons, as compared with 304,500 last year, whilst the consumption per head per day was 11.9 against 10.9 a year ago. Notwithstanding the increased consumption, the water as regards Kowloon is ample for present requirements.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

Statement by the Medical Officer of Health.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Woodhouse made the following statement:—The total number of small-pox cases last year was 712, which exceeds the total for 1912, the last epidemic year, by three. Up to mid-day to-day, there have been 108 more. We have at the present time eight vaccination stations opened, three of which were started last week. In addition to this, we are still carrying on the house-to-house vaccination in No. 9 District. The vaccinating staff employed by this Board had vaccinated 36,553 cases up to the end of last year, and various public institutions about 28,000 more. Up to Sunday last, our vaccinators have vaccinated about 55,910 since the campaign started, and other institutions about 47,000 more, making a total of over 1,000,000. In addition to these, private practitioners have vaccinated large numbers; I know of at least where over 13,000 were vaccinated in one factory in the district between Eglar and Western Street, where we first started work; small-pox has been practically stamped out. There has been only one case since this year. It is now well in the Eastern District, where we are now vaccinating over 1,000 people a day, and in Hingham, where there are three vaccination stations, where we have a night vaccinating station; and have started a day one this afternoon. The number of vaccinations performed by the Chinese Dispensaries has risen from 200 a week to over 10,000 a week since the campaign started.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramways Company's traffic receipts for the week ending January 6, 1917:—

This Year for week ending Jan. 6, 1917. Last Year for week ending Jan. 6, 1916. Increase: ...

Receipts for week ending Jan. 6, 1917. This Year for week ending Jan. 6, 1917. Last Year for week ending Jan. 6, 1916. Increase: ...

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FROM THE PULPIT.

The Arrested Journey.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning. "They went forth from Ur of the Chaldees to go into the land of Canaan, and they came unto Haran and dwelt there."—Gen. 11/31. "They went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came."—Gen. 12/5. "By faith he became a sojourner in the land of promise, as in a land not his own . . . for he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."—Heb. 11/13.

Tradition is plentiful among the Jews respecting the emigration from Ur of Terah and his household which the first of these verses refers to, but the known facts are few, though sufficient. At this point begins the separate history of the family which God was calling out from the worship of idols to receive and pass on the revelation of Himself which has developed into the highest spiritual possession of mankind.

The offered occasional conception of one role spiritual deity which was and is found in some form almost wherever man exists, found root and soil in the stock of Abraham from which it has never been dislodged. It has grown to be a tree exceeding great, and this was the blessing for all the families of the earth which God was preparing when He called or urged this first family out of the idolatrous city of the Chaldees and fixed their hopes on the land beyond the river, Canaan, where they would be strangers, free to live their own lives and obey the truth they might receive. This great change, so big with providential purpose, seems to have been brought about in quite a simple ordinary way.

A sad but common sorrow fell upon Terah's home. One of his three loved sons "died in the presence of his father in the land of his nativity." The form in which the occurrence is recorded is very remarkable and strongly confirms the tradition that grief at the loss of his youngest son was the cause which drove the old man away from his native city. One of the two remaining sons, Nahur, stays behind, the other, Abraham, accompanies the father. With them goes Lot, the son of the son who has died,—how human it all is, and how simple, yet how much it meant under God's leading, to us all, this new departure recorded from that far-away time: "They went forth to go into the land of Canaan." And they came unto Haran, and dwelt there," the record proceeds, and thereby hangs a parable, which can be read in much of our own experience; so many of our projected journeys stop short half-way, or even at earlier stages.

Terah's caravan halted at no very long distance on the way, and no further move was made during his life-time. The old man was unequal to the expedition; Canaan must lie for the present in the unattainable and the best he made of Haran for the time. This settlement in Haran is no case of ignoble failure to follow the gleam, no surrender of ideals or losing the hand from the plough. It is by no means always a disgrace to tarry at Haran. On the contrary, it is not seldom a heroic instance of self-control and sacrifice, though few eyes may perceive the fact. Life is probably very different to the majority of men and women in their prime from life as it was imagined in their youth. They went forth to go into some Canaan; they came to some Haran and have "dwelt there." So it is, and when you come to understand people's life histories you learn not to make free with reproaches for failure, lack of enterprise, want of perseverance. If consideration for a grandiose weakness keeps Abraham "making time" in Haran during the prime of his years, shall you condemn him? I know a man many years ago who was pretty generally regarded as being a little mean, a trifle selfish, and seemed to be settling into what is called a confirmed and crass bachelor. The truth of the matter was that in a distant town there lived a mother

and also a brother's widow with young children whom he was largely maintaining, with a quiet self-sacrifice which few of those who misunderstood him would have been capable of. There was also though—very few knew that—a brave woman somewhere sharing his sacrifice and encouraging him in it, remaining single herself while her youth and what people called her chance slipped away.

There are undoubtedly far too many lives which are surrounded by the debris of surrendered effort and abandoned ideals. But I feel impelled to-day to speak rather of the dwellers in Haran, often over-looked, frequently misjudged. Their purposes have been stopped half way by considerations the reverse of discreditable, and their comfort is to realize that "as a man purposeth in his heart" the Lord accepts him, though it be beyond his power to carry the purpose out. The way to hell, we are told, is paved with good intentions; do not forget that to also is the track toward Canaan. Your life may be quite in the line of God's purpose though you are only marking time, so long as the spark is kept covered in your heart and ready to flame when God's wind blows.

It is no shame to Abraham's family to have halted when they did, but it is to their everlasting credit that when the chance to resume the journey came they rose up and resumed it. In the course of nature old Terah passes to his rest.

Haran was a pleasant place which they had got well accustomed to, and they themselves were no longer "as young as they used to be." But the call comes, so they get together their increased belongings and their greatly enlarged household, and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came." They deserved to. Not every pilgrim is capable of the second start. Bunyan, with his usual insight shows us his pilgrim, no long distance from the City of Destruction, half persuaded by Mr. Worldly Wiseman to settle down in his agreeable town of Morality. How easily Haran became just such a place as that, a place more respectable than Ur and much more convenient than Canaan! Stay in Haran, my friend, if so your duty is, but keep a heart for Canaan. If not, when the time comes to strike the tents you may find it can't be done.

There are always a hundred inducements to stay and a score of good reasons for not setting out. That stage is always one of peculiar danger. A man, say, is making his place in life, establishing it, enlarging it. For his family's sake he strives to "improve his position." Success comes, the family is said to be "getting on," and none but the envious would grudge it to them.

Well, and what about the early dreams of Canaan? "When we have secured our footing," a man and wife may say, "when we have got a little behind us and the children cease to be so much of a charge then we will make some fresh departure on the pilgrim road." Many intend to do all that; some do it. Many, for instance, intend to be generous when once they have grown richer, and the miracle has, in cases, been accomplished. Many have a thought that they will take up God's work when they get leisure, and the thing has, in cases, been done. Some time ago a good deal of remark was made on the case of a man who prospered in business, and finding himself in middle life in a position of independence, sold up his business and set off with his wife and young people to be a missionary family whilst other people were building conferences on the subject. For the life of me I cannot see why such an occurrence should seem so strange as it was thought to be. Is it not a thousand times preferable to the kind of life which prosperous families usually do settle down to? If father Abraham were here to-day we should reduce him to the presidency of society for spiritual research or something of that order. Anyway, it would be thought an extraordinary thing for a "substantial man" to pull up his roots and alter his whole way of life for a way best with hardships, just that he might learn more of

MANIPULATIVE SURGERY.

Medical Men and Mr. H. A. Barker's Claims.

The current number of the *Medical Press and Circular* contains letters from two medical men who, from personal experience, recount cures effected by the manipulative surgery of Mr. H. A. Barker when every other form of orthodox medical treatment had failed. The authors urge that it is time the conspiracy of silence against bone-setting was ended and that, though "unqualified" in the ordinary acceptance of the term, Mr. Barker evidently possesses exceptional genius, and being prepared to impart his knowledge, his offer should be accepted by the profession for the public weal.

Commenting editorially on the contents of the correspondence, the *Medical Press* says: "Our columns are open to any medical man, or, indeed, to any reputable layman, for the discussion of the question in the full light of day, and no considerations of 'professionalism' will deter us from giving fair play to anyone who has any light to throw on the subject. If it be the case that Mr. Barker is possessed of knowledge and skill which he is not only willing, but anxious, to impart to real workers after truth within the ranks of orthodoxy, then it is greatly discreditable to the exponents of that orthodoxy that they should not seize every opportunity of acquainting themselves with such merits as his teaching and practice may possess. 'So far from holding any brief for Mr. Barker or his friends, we have not infrequently joined in the orthodox chorus against him on the ground that he was unqualified, but now, in so far as we can secure it, we are quite determined that he and they shall have a fair hearing.' Says Oliver Wendell Holmes: 'The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.' If Mr. Barker believes that he can contribute anything to this 'best part,' let him be heard."

God's will and do more of His work. That would be thought strange, no doubt. But why? The strangeness is not to our credit, and I am sometimes inclined to think that Christianity will be at a standstill until things of that sort cease to be strange. It is conceivable that the gospel might clothe itself with a new power if organized religion were dissolved or broken up, if the churches were dispersed and their specialized ministry disbanded, that Christian men and women at large might hear once again the call to leave the nets and do their Lord's work in the world. That is a passing thought, perhaps a foolish one, but the point I want to set in relief is neither random nor beside the mark: "Keep a heart for Canaan while living your time in Haran. Where your heart is your feet will one day travel; 'They went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came.'"

The aim cherished in the soul has a way of realizing itself in life before all is over. God does not cheat the deepest and purest of human aspirations, though commonly He tries them by long waiting. And when the second stage of the journey does begin it will be a better equipped household which sets forth than the one which old Terah first led out from the idol city. It will be one which has gathered strength and sense and endurance for the journey, and has learnt through delays to persevere past the farther testings of faith and patience which await them even in the land of promise, so that at length in years later it can be written of Abraham, the most faithful of them all, "By faith he became a sojourner in the land of promise. . . dwelling in tents, for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." For our Canaan are only standing points after all. We set out afresh from every goal. Our best attainment has always a better beyond them. Our Pisgah summits are view points, places of outlook, from which we learn to love and look for the Kingdom that is on high.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Progress in Rubber Manufacture.

Japan rubber tyres are in a fair way to acquire a good market overseas, according to the *Japan Times*. Other lines of rubber goods are also being manufactured on an increasing scale in Japan, and now Japanese manufacturers are not only able to meet the whole of the domestic demand but also that from overseas. The recent development of the rubber industry in Japan is, indeed, quite striking, and almost every description of rubber goods is turned out in increasing quantities. At present nearly the whole of the domestic consumption, which is valued at Yen 9,000,000, is supplied by Japanese manufacturers and the import of foreign goods is valued at only Yen 800,000, says the *Tokyo paper*. Even those goods imported from overseas can be produced by Japanese manufacturers, but on account of the cheapness of the former their import is still maintained. Accordingly once Japanese manufacturers are prepared to produce these goods at lower prices even their importation will be altogether stopped. The only drawback in this line of business is that Japanese manufacturers must utterly depend upon foreign supplies for supply of raw materials, but now that Japanese enterprises in the rubber-producing countries have been well developed and special permits have been obtained from the British Government to ship the required amount from those countries, that trouble is fast being eliminated, and Japanese manufacturers are able to manufacture not only for the domestic market but for foreign buyers, too.

Commercial and Produce Market.

London, Dec. 6.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 5 per cent, and discount of four months' Bank bills 5 1/2 per cent. The price of silver has continued to rise and is now 35 1/2 per cent. The Rubber Share market remains firm, and such changes as have occurred are mostly in an upward direction. The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1916, has been issued. The meetings have been held of the British and Chinese Corporation and Peking Syndicate, Ltd. The China market is practically unchanged, with little or no alteration in values. Coffee has met with fair competition and steady rates were realized. In sugar a good demand continues to prevail at firm prices. Peppers continue firm, with a moderate business. Rice also firm, but there is not much doing. Manila Hemp is quiet, but fairly steady. Plantation Rubber has been strong at advancing prices, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now quoted 3s. 6 1/2 per lb., and Smoked Sheet 3s. 6 1/2 per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 4 1/2 per lb. Straits Tin is £188 to £188 5s. for cash, and £189 10s. to £189 15s. for three months' delivery.

New Steel Works in Manchuria. Among the various enterprises of the South Manchurian Railway to be undertaken in 1917, will be the construction of a steel works near Anshanchuan. It is planned that time, which is one of the requisites for steel manufacture, will be obtained from a hill near Penohiku, while the supply of coke, which forms another important requisite, will be procured in part from the Penohiku Colliery and Mining Co., to be used together with Fushun coals. Figuring the initial annual output of pig iron at the new steel works to be about 150,000 tons, some 300,000 tons of coke a year are expected to be wanted. The large area was quickly purchased by the railway company recently and it has only just been announced that the object was the establishment of a large steel works. Consequently there has been a great rush for both land and buildings in the vicinity, adjoining lands have doubled in price, and the rent of buildings has reached a fabulous figure. \$50 a month payable a year in advance for a small house, with an 18-ft. frontage, is asked by a Tairen agent.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneo.

China Light & P. b.

Providents.

Dairy Farms.

Green Islands.

H. K. Electric.

H. K. Ice Co.

Ropes.

Steel Foundries.

Trams, Low Level.

Trams, Peak, old n.

Trams, Peak, new n.

Laundries.

U. Waterboats.

Watsons.

Wm. Powells.

Morning Posts.

Borneo.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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